stance, proved themselves equal to keel But it is idle to recapitulate what is so well known to acquainted with the respective qualities of the two classes of vessels. Nor would the subject have elicited any comment were it not for the new era soon to be established in the construction of English yachts. The wonder is that Englishmen have been so slow in arriving at a conclusion which facts, not fancies,

long since pointed out. At the present time the question of centreboards is receiving a great deal of attention on the other side of the water. Eisewhere is printed some correspondence which in some particulars manifests a desire to treat the subject with that seriousness and fair play it long since should have demanded. The discussion is principally confined to the proper measurement of centreboards, and although some of the correspondents do not clearly see their way in the matter, it is evident that the vexed question will ere long be harmoniously disposed of. Now that the main feature-namely, the advantages of centreboard vessels-has called forth a favorable opinion almost unanimous, the minor topics incident to the important debate will hardly cause much diversity of sentiment when a fair status of measurement shall have been determined upon. It appears that of all the yacht clubs in the United Kingdom only three have permanent sailing regulations prohibiting "centreboard or sliding-keel vessels" from sailing in their matches— yiz., the Royal Yacht Squadron, Royal Thames and Royal London-owing to the nature of their courses, in which a racing vessel which could at pleasure reduce her draught of water might gain an advantage over her opponent. Exactly; for here again loom up the manifold qualities of the centreboard. But Rome was not built in a day, and it is enough to observe that an impression is forcing itself upon English yachtsmen that centreboards are not the mere gaudy "racing machines" that ignorance and not a little envy caused to be misnamed. Notwithstanding the reluctance with which the superior qualities of centreboards are regarded in England, it is somewhat of a triumph to learn that their admirers are largely in the majority. Attention is called to the correspondence relative to the measurement of the so-called "machines" across the water. It will be seen that the subject is engrossing considerable attention in yachting circles abroad.

#### Hepworth's Heterodoxy.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth yesterday received a good "send off" in his new church enterprise. Rarely, if, indeed, ever before, has Steinway Hall been so crowded as it was to hear him. His discourse, which will be found in another part of this paper, lacked everything of the sensational, and breathed only Christian charity toward those who differ with him, yet during the utterance of certain parts the audience applauded with bands and feet. This apparent irreverence was very meekly reproved by Mr. Hepworth saying he wanted not their feet, but their hearts. He announced his purpose of forming a new soclety, to be known as "The Church of the Disciples," but declared in the outset that he did not desire to take any one away from any other organized church. But this declaration will not keep the people away. They will flock to hear him in greater numbers than ever, because now he lifts up that name unto which it is promised that all men shall be drawn-even Jesus. While Mr. Hepworth was holding up Jesus to his large congregation Mr. Clark, of Harlem, was holding up Hepworth to his, and trying to underv lue the reasons which Mr. Hepworth has given for his new departure—the want of tion, its negative doctrines, its denial of the divinity of Christ and the inspiration of the Scriptures. Mr. Clark intimates that Unitarians do not deny the last two propositions. and asserts that the first two have advantages which outweigh their disadvantages. In very bad taste, it seems to us, for a Christian minister, Mr. Clark, indulged in personalities toward his late brother in the faith. In doing this he has lowered himself in the public esteem without at all lessening the popularity of Mr. Hepworth in the community.

As a counterblast to Mr. Hepworth's Trini-

tarian trumpet, Dr. Bellows yesterday told his audience what Unitarians think of Christ. He don't believe Him to be "very God of very God." This doctrine was not taught by Christ, nor could it be found in the Gospels. The origin of the doctrine of the Trinity was stated at length by the Doctor, who traced it through its various stages until it came to be incorporated in Western Christianity.

The other sermons of the day contain pothing very startling. Dr. Newman, of Washington professed his faith in spirits, but not in modern spiritualism. The Catholics dedicated a new church yesterday at Fort Washington, at which Archbishop McCloskey and Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, officiated, the latter preaching an eloquent sermon on the means and the object of the diffusion of Christianity in the world. From the variety of pulpit utterances which we spread before our readers to-day each can choose that which best suits the individual taste and thank the

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS IN THE WEST .- The Legislatures of Ohio and Illinois have just passed stringent temperance bills, the chief point being to hold liquor sellers responsible for loss of family support or damages to property or persons in consequence of the intoxication of persons whom the said liquor sellers bave ja whole or in part made drunk. The d of drunkenness is not defined, but if ony in a recent case before a New York Cot were taken in the premises it might be decided that a man is drunk when he cannot tell the difference between beef ten and milk punch.

This JANUARY ON THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIO SLOPES, so far, is very remarkable. In California they have had a three weeks' deluge, and a San Francisco despatch of the 11th says that "the rain still continues throughout the State." Here in New York, meantime, we have been enjoying the bright skies and soft, southwest winds of the early spring; but this charming weather, we suspect, has been "too bright to last," and that some beavy storms will shortly sweep this side of the Continent.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions-The Bill Before the State Legis

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of New York, empanelled on the 1st day of November last, is likely to become a body of historic renown. Already it has been in existence for over two months, steadily and perseveringly pursuing its duties, regardless of calumny and abuse, and resolved not to cease its labors until it has accomplished the task set before it by Judge Bedford's chargethe vindication of the rights of people and the accomplishment of the ends of justice in the matter of the city frauds. Its members-all men of business occupations-have set aside their private interests and devoted themselves to the trust confided to them with a zeal and self-abnegation deserving of all praise. They have twice asked at the hands of the Judge an extension of their time, in order that they might complete their important work. Finding themselves prohibited by an existing statute from bringing in such indictments as may be demanded by the developments made in the course of their investigations, during the co-existence of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, they have signified their willingness and their desire to remain in session until after that inquest shall have been discharged, and they now declare their resolution not to be driven from their line of duty by any attempt that may be made to weary them out by a protracted term of the Oyer and Terminer. It appears now as if the question of the proper indictment and trial of those persons charged with complicity in the city frauds were destined to resolve itself into a trial of endurance between the two Grand Juries of General Sessions and Over and Terminer. There is, of course, no excuse and no pretence for the continued session of the latter Court, and it is for the Judges who preside over its proceedings to decide for themselves as to the wisdom and prudence of avowedly setting themselves up as the indirect defenders and protectors of criminals. The Court of Oyer and Terminer could be adjourned to-morrow, and, if necessary, convened again with a new Grand Jury in a week, thus enabling the General Sessions Grand Jury to complete their labors in a legal manner, if there were any desire on the part of Judges Ingraham and Barnard to aid the cause of justice. But if there is to be in truth a conflict between the two courts, the one in the interest of the people and the other in the interest of the peculators, we have confidence in the stamina and courage of the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, and believe that if necessary they will continue in session during the remainder of Judge Bedford's official term, sooner than be driven from the line of their conscientious duty by

We look to see this battle fought out to the end by the Court of General Sessions, without the aid or interference of the State Legislature. The bill introduced by Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, to legalize the action of the Court and its Grand Jury, is of very little account. Its office to legalize the extensions of the term of the Court made by Judge Bedford is superfluous. The law on the subject is plain, and no lawyer questions its validity. Its language is unmistakable: - "The Court of General Sessions of the peace in and for the city and county of New York is hereby empowered to extend any of its terms and to make any adjour ments of the said Court within its discretion by any o der or orders to said effect duly entered in its minutes." Nothing that the Legislature can do can make more legal an act or acts that are thus clearly legal already. Just as plain is the provision of the law which enables the grand inquests of General Sessions and Over and Terminer of New York to sit and transact business at one and the same time, and provides that during this double session the Grand Jury of the General Sessions shall not find any indictments except in cases where there has been a previous commitment by a magistrate. No bill passed by the State Legislature can legalize the indictments already found in violation of this existing statute. Hence the bill introduced by Colonel Hawkins is in one of its provisions unnecessary and in the other unconstitutional. The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions has its own strong will to depend upon for its eventual success, and if it shall remain true to its pledges it cannot fail to triumph in the end, and to win for itself not only present fame but an enviable name in the pages of history.

## The Grand Duke's Buffalo Hunt.

We published yesterday an exceedingly interesting letter describing the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis and his party at North Platte, Nebraska, on Saturday last, under the escort of General Sheridau, and the reception of His Imperial Highness by "Buffalo Bill," the white settlers of the "ranche," and the red men of the Plains; and the march thence to the appointed hunting rendezvous on Red Willow Creek, and the preparations there for the grand hunt and the accommodation of the party, and for the friendship and co-operation of the Sioux

It will have been observed from our reporter's sparkling report that "Little Phil's" arrangements for this grand hunt are "perfectly splendid;" and it must be admitted that his Quaker-like plan of experiment of twenty wagon loads of provisions for the Indians, provided they behave themselves like white men during the hunt, and refrain from "lifting the hair" of our Russian guests, is a good idea. This treaty having been concluded, through the agency of "Puffalo Bill." the party had set out for the hunt. They were already among the "buffalces," and the experienced "Buffalo Bill" had promised the Grand Duke that "if the weather holds good we shall have one of the fluest hunts that ever was on this continent." The old chief Spotted Tail was on hand, and a number of minor chiefs, such as Two Strike, Cut Leg, White Bear and Little Eagle. The festivities of the hunt will embrace a grand Indian war dance. in which two or three thousand of our red brethren will join. Returning from the hunt the Grand Duke will be given a State recep-

and high enjoyment in the United States by the Grand Duke of Russia, that Mr. Fish and old Prince Gortschakoff will succeed in getting up a row between the two countries on the unlucky Mr. Catacazy? And yet this Catacazy question looks very smoky.

### Sidewalk Obstructions.

Readers of the black-letter literature called proceedings of the Board of Aldermen will remember the curious character who made it a business to go about the city falling into mantraps and ground holes and making claims to the Common Council for damages received. It has been calculated by some of the erudite among the political lobbyists of the City Hall that if the man had fallen into all the holes and mantraps at once he would not have lived to exercise his curious profession. In later days the mantle of this unfortunate diver fell upon the shoulders of Alderman Robinson's horse, There was never a hole in the ground that this chean and unfortunate beast did not fall into and come out of again, and consider it his duty as a lover of good order to call to account by laying before the Common Council a claim for damages. That a profession so industriously followed exists in this city indicates that there are mantraps and earth holes enough lying about to keep a man and a horse busy. But the people who fall into holes and sustain injury from accidents and never bring claims for damages are very many more than ever give their names and their complaints to the corporation printer. The remedy for the evil belongs to the duties of the Department of Public Works and of the Department of Buildings. There is hardly more danger to the public from the weakness of an iron girder, or from the size and weight of a keystone, than there is from the existence of piles of rubbish in the streets, from deep excavations in the sides of rising buildings, or from the taking up of long strips of sidewalk flagging from vaults and pipe trenches. In most cases where sidewalks are uncovered, revealing yawning vaults or subcellars, the only warning given to pedestrians is a huge mass of debris, of sand and broken foundation stones, indicating that building of some sort compels people to turn into the street. Even if the warning were always sufficient the streets are not always accessible to pedestrians. Beyond the curbstone foot-passers have no rights that horses are bound to respect. And if the unfortunate walker be unusually brave and undertake to keep the sidewalk he is compelled to pass over a thin and narrow board, like one of the dangerous paths of the Andes, or the precipitous pass on which Scott's two sturdy Highland chiefs met in combat. This state of affairs is not confined to the flithy cellars of West street, but may be seen any day on the finest thoroughfares. The discomforts and aggravations of travelling are as great to drivers of vehicles as to pedestrians. The coachman who made a fame by driving as far as possible from the edge of the cliff has no opportunities to increase his reputation or his master's safety on Broadway or the avenues, and on the river streets to turn a horse is frequently to throw a driver and a load into a cellar puddle.

Mr. Van Nort has a duty to perform. He has charge of street vaults, which are frequently open; of sunken lots, at which few fences are erected; of the opening of sewers and drains, which are sometimes left unguarded; of street pavements, which some where are always sunken, jagged and piled together in heaps. It is his charter duty to keep the streets clear. He is to the city what an overseer of roads and highways is to the country. One of his duties is to compel excavators of vaults to protect the people from danger of them; and there is a law that openings in sidewalks for excavating any kind of vaults shall not exist more than three weeks. Is this law always observed or administered? If not, we beg the Acting Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Superintendent of Buildings to busy themselves with an attempt to make the streets passable and the sidewalks safe.

## THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Coyemans (N. Y.) Gazette, Jan. 16.] The NEW YORK HERALD two years ago sent out orders to one of its travelling correspondents in the East to fit out an expedition for discovering the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveller, who left England in april of 1865 for the purpose of ascertaining the source of the Nile. The enterprising agent of the Hevallo commenced his preparations at Zanzibar, an Island on the east coast of Africa, on the 6th of January, 1871, and on the 5th of February started on his perilous expedition. This is a meritorious and praiseworthy undertaking, and reflects much credit on Mr. Bennett,

(From the American Protectionist for January.) The enterprise of the modern newspaper press is something wonderful. The New York Herald has actually sent, and at its own sole expense, an expedition into Central Africa, to search for Dr. Living. stone. Its special correspondent is the leader, who It has long been the habit of every small, partisan scribbler and spouter in the United States to attack the honesty of the colored race. We commend to the especial study of such the following generous and impartial testimony to the excellent qualities displayed by the people of Africa. \* \* \* |

Taking it all in all, the New York Herald is an embodiement of the American mind-rapid, shrewd, enterprising, cautious, fearless, cosmopolitan, lib eral, go-ahead. The HERALD is a great American newspaper, and in its enormous daily collection of news, with much that is, almost necessarily, incredible, there is rarely to be found a paragraph that is not pleasantly readable. The last enterprise of the HERALD is a wonder of journalistic plucs, being no less than the sending of an expedition, consisting, we believe, of seventy men, into the wilds of Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone.

## SWALLOWING LITTLE BAILBOADS.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1872. Railroad Company takes possession of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton, and of the Rome and Clinton Ratiroads, by permanent lease. An inaugural excursion took place yesterday. About six hundred persons from Utica and About six nundred persons from Orica and Rome went as far as Lyons Brook Bridge, returning to Norwich for dinuer. After dinner a public meeting was held in the courthouse, at which addresses were made by President Littlejohn, Judge Williams (of Clinton), H. C. Southwark (of Rome), Judge Bacon and Mayor Comstock (of Utica), and by Rev. Samuel Scoville and others (of Norwich). Between six and seven hundred took

## TRICHINA SPIRALIS AGAIN.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14, 1872. Mrs. Martin, wife of the man who died a few days ago from trichina spiralis, also died from the tion at St. Louis, and thence he will go down to New Orleans on a special steamer. Who will undertake to say, after all this fun ase. The boy, aged six years, is in a criti-

## FRANCE.

The Protectionist Tariff Agitation-The Emperor of Brazil in Paris.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Physical Condition Not Completely Recu-

perated.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Prince of Wales is making satisfactory pro-

It is expected that the Prince will have sufficiently

ecovered from his illness to be able to drive out

DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHS.

Cable Communication with America from Eng-

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

coast to that of the United States, and agree that

cheaper rates than those of the present lines will

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Mier Besieged by Juarez's Troops Under

Latest despatches from Matamoros announce the complete investment of Mier by Cortina. Four or

five hundred revolutionists, under General Quiroga, have been driven into the plaza, where they are

being better armed, are inflicting severe loss on the

insurgents. Outroga's only chance of escape is

through expected succor from Monterey, which is

CUBA.

Protests by the Volunteers Against the Removal

of Valmaseda-A Steamer Sent to Spain Ex-

pressly to Carry the Written Re-

monstrance-Valmaseda's Tour

of Inspection.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Numerous telegrams have been sent to Madrid

via Key West, protesting against Valmaseda's re

moval, and a steamer, chartered expressly for the

purpose, sailed yesterday, carrying the remon-

and the members of the several casinos.

bly proceed as far as Santiago de Cuba.

trances of the coloners of the volunteer regiments

seda refuses to allow any telegrams in his favor to

be forwarded to Spain from the telegraph office

The Constancia (newspaper) has suspended pub-

Valmaseda goos on Tuesday on a tour of inspec

ion through the south side ports, and will proba-

General Crespo leaves for Spain to-morrow.

General Ferrer becomes Segundo Cabo pro tem,

and will take charge of the Executive during Val-

CUBAN FUGITIVES.

A Brother of Cespedes Arrived in Jamaica.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A boat has arrived from Cuba with Plo Rosado

Enrique Collozo, a brother of Cespedes, and two

WEATHER REPORT.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Gulf States, and the hignest pressure probably in Tennessee. Brisk northwest winds.

with clear weather, are reported on the middle Atlantic, and light winds on the south-east Atlantic light winds veering towards the

southwest and clear weather on Lake Eric. An

area of low barometer has apparently moved south-

eastward over Wisconsin, extending its in-

fluence to Michigan and Lake Huron, southerly. Winds and clouds or snow now prevail from Mis-

souri to Michigan and northwestward. Cloudy

weather and light winds have continued at sai

Probabilities.

The highest barometer will probably continue or

Monday with pleasant weather on the Southern and

Guif States; rising temperature and clear weather

throughout the Atlantic coast; falling ba-rometer and cloudiness prevail on Monday

night from West Virginia to Maine and westward; the area of lowest pressure more southeast over Lake Michigan, with increas-

ing southerly winds and snow north and west of Ohio. Westerly winds and clearing weather prevail in the Missouri Valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night on the Atlantic and Gui f

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-

parison with the corresponding day of last year, as

indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

THE ICE HARVESTERS' STRIKE.

The Knickerbocker Company to Bring Men

The strike of the ice gatherers continues. It is confined to Coxsackie, with the

Knickerbocker Company. The icemen at all

other points are awaiting the result. They say

it will regulate the scale of prices for the winter. The Knickercocker Company have erected a nagrame building at Coxsackie for boarding and lodging workingmen from New York. The strikers loudly give notice that any man who offers to work for less than \$2 per day shall be driven away. Trouble is anticipated.

OUR NAVAL VESSELS AT NEW LONDON.

I believe that enterprise and pluck are not more

justly attributed to your journal than is a love of

fair play. In this belief I beg to correct a

New London, Jan 13, 1872,

POUGHREEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1872.

Francisco.

Saturday night throughout the Atlantic

The barometer has risen very generally since

other prominent Cubans as passengers.

KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 11, 1872.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1872.

reported to be en route to raise the slege.

by the Insurgent General Quiroga.

press of both countries.

lanse before his health is fully re-established.

from Sandringham in the course of a week.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1872.

LONDON, Jan 15-5 A. M.

The Troubles at Washington-Grant Wants PARIS, Jan. 14, 1872. The advocates of the taxation of raw material are reported to be gaining ground in the Assembly. Congress to Interfere.

BRAZILIAN ROYALTY. Emperor of the Brazils has returned from a

General Emory Refuses to Interfere-All the tour through the naval arsenals of the north of Militia Called Out.

> NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1872. The city is very quiet. All are resting after the week of excitement, and but few persons are on the streets, Even about the Mechanics' Institute only a dozen or so of worn-out looking metropolitans can be seen. This is probably the calm which

THE NEW ORLEANS SHINDY

ALL QUIET IN THE CRESCENT CITY.

Last night Speaker Carter addressed a long letter to General Emory regarding the condition of affairs, in which he stated that he proposed to appoint a sufficient number of Sergeants-at-Arms to take peaceable possession of the State House, to remove the armed force which increases the public disquiet, and to seat all the members of the House, whether opposed to him or not. He promises that no violence shall be used against any member, nor indignity nor force against the police, who are now there by the Governor's order, unless they resist constitutional authority. He will not, however, take such a step without having it disand will not be considered by the commanding General as a conflict with the federal authorities; and he asks General Emory whether he will, by military force, prevent such action by the Speaker of the flouse for its reinstatement in its hall.

GENERAL EMORY'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 14, 1872. 
TO THE HON. GEORGE W. UARTER:—

TO THE HON. GEORGE W. CARTES:—

Str.:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, which was handed me by your messenger last night, after twelve o'clock. In reply to your communication I will state that in the conflict between the Executive and the Legislature of a State where it is difficult to decide which is right. I have to recognize throughout the necessity in the interests of a republican form of government, of not siding against a Legislature, and the propriety of not interfering in its organization in any manner. I can not, therefore, give you the aid or advice asked. I will further state that I had decided not to bring the troops again fato this city during the present imbroglio, unless ordered to do so by the United States government, the parties having a right to a knowledge of this decision being duly informed some hours slice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedien; serva nt, W. H. EMORY, Brevet Major Gene

General Emory addressed a similar communica-tion to Governor Warmoth, in consequence of which the Governor has ordered out the entire militia force of the city for to-morrow.

#### The President Throwing the Onus of Action on Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1872. The President continues to receive numerous telegrams from New Orieans which, with those privately addressed to other parties, do not indicate an early

A resolution for the appointment of an Investigation Committee may be offered in the House of Representatives to-morrow. Some members of Congress express the opinion that a correct history of the troubles cannot be obtained unless such committee conduct their proceedings in New Or-leans, and say, even if the troubles should end before the committee could reach there, the information officially obtained would be valuable in view of future legislation. It is known that President Grant is desirous of avoiding the declaration of martial law, and that it will not be resorted to unless from absolute necessity. He has privately said that it would be proper for Congress to take the initiative in measures looking towards pacifica-

## UTAH.

The Mormon Ultimatum-Polygamy Not To

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 14, 1872. Mr. Bates finally got off this morning for Washington. Before leaving John Taylor and George Q. Caunon, apostles and leaders in church, had a long conference with him, and it is believed gave him Brigham situation, and the concessions they are willing to make to enable Utah to come into the Union as a State. It is generally believed that on no account will polygamy be given up. If Brigham and the head leaders can enforce their wishes to-morrow the Council will, doubtless, pass an act authorizing a convention of delegates to form a State constitution. The Gentiles and other opponents of the scheme will probably meet in convention to memorialize Congress against the project. Hooper is on his way to Washington again.

# NEW YORK CITY.

A colored woman named Susan McKeon, living at 17 Marion street, alea in her chair after coming home from church yesterday.

Lewis A. Dean, 463 West Forty-seventh street, was accidentally shot in the head last evening, by a boy named Theodore Burnham, who was arrested to await the result of the man's injuries.

Three men got into the bonded warehouse of Frederick Baker, 270 Water street, on Friday night, and robbed the place of \$800 worth of calfskins. They escaped with the booty and Captain leving is now after them with some of his detectives.

Coroner Schirmer was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest over the remains of a female infant, which were found in a cigar box in front of premises 31 Jano street, by John Murphy, a lad living at 441 West Thirteenth street.

Eliza Callahan, an Irish girl, fifteen years of age, died in Bellevue Hospital on Saturday afternoon from the effects of burns received on Friday last by acci-dentally falling on a hot stove at her residence, 124 Charlton street. Coroner Schirmer will hold an in-quest over the remains.

Nearly a year ago Patrick Clavan, a man late of 697 Third avenue, fell through the floors of a new building in the upper part of the city and received injuries which resulted in partial paralysis. Death was the result on Saturday. An inquest will be held on the body by Coroner Schirmer, who was notified.

THE SUFFERING POOR OF WILLIAMSBURG. The number of applications for relief at the office of the Commissioner of Charities and Correction, Williamsburg, last week was larger than on any

previous week for many years. On one day nearly six hundred persons from the Sixteenth ward sought relief, the majority of them being aged and emaciated persons. Commissioner Wills is kept constantly busy in inquiring into the circumstances of these applicants, and he has discovered a large number of impostors. He is satisfied, however, that there is more destitution prevailing than citizens have any idea of.

## SMALLPOX IN LOUISVILLE.

Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, of the Second Fresby-terian church of this city, is so seriously ill of smallpox that his physicians have little hope of his re-covery. His condition creates deep feeling through-out the community.

stake the \$2,000 on that race.

The wholesale saddlery and harness establishment of J. F. Schiefer & Co., corner of Main and Chestnut streets. St. Louis, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the estent of \$15,000 to \$15,000. The commission house of Sterling Price & Co., in rear of the building, was also damaged by water about \$3,000, with damage to the building of \$3,000 water about \$4,000, with damage to the building of \$3,000 chests. Aftina Union, of San Francisco; Pacific and Exception, St. Louis, and Andrs, Cinginnati,

## COLOMBIA.

Refusal of the State of Panama to Surrender the Virginius to the Spanish Man-of-War Tornado-Despatch of the Government of Colombia on the Subject-Mutiny and Murder on Board an English Vessel-Political News.

PANAMA, Jan. 3, 1872. The new year on the Isthmus comes quietly on us without tuss, snow or storm. The social atmosphere runs pretty much parallel with the physical. The excitements which in cold countries attend Christmas and New Year's Day to warm the heart and strengthen friendships are scarcely known here. We have the sham, but not the reality. The dolos far niente, so dear to the so-called Latin races, shows hard for them to get up any amount of en thustasm, except, pernaps, for a balt or-a revoluno epidemics.

prospects for the Isthmus than it did a year ago.
Much larger freights are passing both ways. and the railroad has a great deal more work to do. The people here also antict-pate considerable improvement from the recent change of management, both here and in New York. The merchants are extending their business and new stores are being opened. Along with the holidays comes the taxes for the support of the government, and that is sure to be met with distrust and defiance. But the government must have money or custom houses. T great evil-and one which has not been satisfactorily explained-is the immense amounts paid to keep up a battation of useless soldiers—not against any foreign enemy, but to keep the government in power. The State of Panama stands first in this item over all the other States of the Colombian Union.

tem over all the other States of the Colombian Union.

Everybody here of course is deeply interested in the athitude taken by the United States in reference to the Cuban question, and hoping that some way or other Cuba will come out free.

The Spanish war corvetee Tornado, in the harbor of Aspinwall, has been apparently determined not to lose sight of the Virginius, which still lies nearly hidden by mangroves and fast in the mid. The people here are now satisfied that, happen what will, the Tornado will have to leave without the Virginius, and the neutrality of Colombian waters will not suffer from Spanish pride. The United States is looked upon as (practically) the big brother that will whip any European builty that wants to meddle with them. If there is any licking to be done Uncle Sam can do that if needfal. The last communication from the Communication from the Tornado to the State government was still narping on the delivery of the Virginius, how the matter stands at present will be better seen from a despatch from Bogota to the Secretary of State here and published in the Official Gazette. The following is the translation:—

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE, Bogota, Nov. 25, 1371.

To the Secretary of State of the State of Panant.

State here and published in the Official Gazette. The following is life translation:

National Executive, Bogota, Nov. 25, 1871. To the Secuerary of State of the State of Panama:
Your communications of the thand 18th of October last, marked Nos. 259 and 267 of section i, have been received at this office, together with the documents mentioned therein, relative to the demand of the commander of the Spanish correcte Tornado in reference to the North American steamer Virginius.

The executive power of the Union has carefully perused said documents, but does not find in them any motives for modifying the tenor of its resolution of the bids of the month afore mentioned, and which must be already known to the government of that State. The innocence or cuipability of the Virginius is not affected by the arguments of Senor Navarette. The clearest doctrines of the law of nations pot only refuse to concede to the republic the power of giving up the Vessel as he desires, nor does it attribute to the tribunals jurisprudence or jurisdiction over faces such as those of which the Virginius is accused.

The precedent adduced of the giving up of the Confederate ram Sionewall Jackson is not applicable in this case, because, as understood by the undersigned, this vessel was given up to the Cuban authorities by its officers and crew after the war of secession had ended, when it was then delivered over to the government of the United States. The conduct of the Spanish authorities by its officers and crew after the other would have been a favor to the one and an injury to the other.

The government of the State (of Panama) will please adjust its procedure in this aftair in accordance with the resultion of near-ally but for these circumstances. It is evident that the delivering to a beligherent of a vessel of war belonging to the other would have been a favor to the one and an injury to the other.

The government of the State (of Panama) will please adjust its procedure in this aftair in accordance with the resultion of near-ally but

There is no doubt that throughout this whole after the government of Colombia has acted with dignity, decision and good sense. Now no one tears that Spain will make still worse the false position she has taken with regard to Cuba and before the world by resorting to force or violence with her neighbors in the Carribean seas on on terra firma. The great arbitrating and protecting Power in the New World is the United States of North America. Colombia, like all the other defenceless Powers, looks to her to see fair play.

The representatives for the Isthmus have already started for Bogota to give Congress there the benefit of their wisdom and patriotic views. The great canal question will likely come up again. Colombians are now satisfied that the United States alone dat assist them in getting the canal inrough and are willing to agree to anything provided the United States would agree to undertake it.

States would agree to undertake it.

Who will be the next President of the State is uncertain. There are four candidates -three liberals and one conservative

and one conservative.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

In the administration of justice it has been felt that an extraordinary degree of leniency was shown to a sailor called Sam Mailoy. He was one of a crew of English sailors that brought out the steamship Honduras to this port. While at anchor a matnay arose on board, and the chief officer, Mr. Craddock, calso English), in trying to maintain order, was arose on board, and the chief officer, Mr. Craddock, claso English), in trying to maintain order, was struck on the temple by this Mailoy with a fid, and died next day. He was brought on shore and tried. The jury considered it homicide in the third degree, and he was condemned to two years in the chain gang.

There is nothing of importance from the interior of the republic. The several States are quiet and progressive. The gold mines of the State of Antioquia produce about ninety-four thousand dollars a mouth. A large trade is being gradually developed along the Atlantic coast of Colombia through the influence of the German and French steamship lines.

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13, 1972. MURDER AND ROBBERY.
T. S. Dickinson, a merchant of Stringtown, near

proville, Butte county, was found murdered near his store this morning. His throat was cut, and the

## FIRE AT AN OILCLOTH FACTORY.

Extensive Confiagration-\$50,000 Loss. Boston, Mass., Jan. 14, 1872 The offctoth factory of C. M. Baily, at Winthrop, took fire in the varnish room this after-noon. The fire spread rapidly, and before it could be checked an adjoining mill and three dwelling houses were consumed.
One of the houses consisted of six tenements. The
loss will amount to nearly fifty thousand dollars. It
was feared the fire would extend to the village, and
word was sent to this city for engines, but, lortunately, before a train started the fire was checked.

Notice .- I Take this Method of Informing my customers and the trade generally that the loss of one of my manufactories by fire on the morning of the 14th inst. does not in the least interfere in filling all orders with my standard goods, it being but one of my four manufactories in this city. To the trade in the Western States I would say that I have a large storehouse, well stocked, in Civeriant, Ohio. Respectfully, WILLIAM TILDEN BLODGETT.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Angeli's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fith street.—Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shamnooing; no gratuities; advantages unequalled; Europe outdone.

A.—Gold Watches, Wholesale Prices; Boys' SILVER WATCHES, warranted; \$12. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth st.

A .- Royal Havana Lottery .- J. B. Martinez

A.—"Consumption Arrested and Permanently benefited by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CAS WELL'S COD LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best

Bargains in Fine Gold Jewelry,

See prices before buying. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street. Batchelor's Hair Dye. The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, matantane-

Diamonds Bought and Sold.-Geo. C. Allen, Planes, Melodeous and Organs, of New and most beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices, for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS, 461 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

Royal Havana Lottery.

Prizes cashed and information turnished; the highest rates and for Doublooms, all kinds of Gold and Süver, Government Securities. &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Rankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Trusses, Einstic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Andominal Supporters, &c. Dr. GLOVER, 10 Ann street, adjoining Beraid office,

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14, 1872.

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS. The Greenbush ferryboat Albany was slightly damaged by

ire at Albany yesterday.

Benjamin Jamea' satinet mill, in Worcester, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss \$10,000; insured for \$0,000.

The amount of the defalcation in the Rhode Island National Bank is about \$220,000. The amount recoverable may perhaus reach \$100,000.

perhans reach \$100,000.

Cornell & Co.'s large paper mill at Yosilanti, Mich., was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night, about midpht. Loss \$100,000. The insurance is not known.

James P. James and Andrew Sisk, living in Warrenton, Mo., had a difficulty on Wednesday night, in which Sisk snot and instantly killed James. Sisk was arreated, but was released on \$4,000 ball.

A cable deseased, announces the death.

A cable deepatch announces the death of Henry Boggs, a native of Halifax. He was a prominent merchant of London, and formerly of the firm of Cunard & Co.; also a director of the Bank of British North America. A Montreal man offers to bet \$2,000 on George Brown, of Hailfax, against any single sculler who may compete with him: or if the Hailfax people don't raise the necessary money, to accept the challenge of Fulton, of St. John, he will stake the \$2,000 on that race.

fair play. In this belief I beg to correct a misstatement in your issue of Wednesday last, to the effect that the naval vessels at this station are "troublesome and swing as they please at every tide, and occasionally block up the whole river." These vessels remain as they were secured on their arrival from New York—namely, head and stern alongside the wharf and close to it. You will admit that I, being on duty in connection with the care and preservation of these vessels, have an interest in correcting the error alluded to, I am very truly yours.

Commander United States Nayr,